

## Weather

### 2-3 The student will demonstrate an understanding of daily and seasonal weather conditions. (Earth Science)

#### 2.3.1 Explain the effects of moving air as it interacts with objects.

**Taxonomy level:** 2.7-B Understand Conceptual Knowledge

**Previous/Future knowledge:** This is the first time that students have investigated the effects of moving air on objects. This is foundational knowledge that will be further developed in 3<sup>rd</sup> grade (3-3.8) when students apply this to processes that will affect Earth materials (for example, weathering and erosion). In 4<sup>th</sup> grade (4-4), students will explore this concept as it relates to weather.

**It is essential for students to** know that when air interacts with objects, the objects move.

- Examples of things that are affected by moving air are a kite, leaves, or a sailboat.
- When air interacts with these objects, they move.
- If there is no moving air then the kite, the leaves, nor the sailboat will move.
- Moving air can also be called *wind*.

The effects of moving air (wind) can be used to determine how strong the wind is as described on a Beaufort Wind Scale (2-3.4).

**It is not essential for students to** measure the effects of moving air on objects.

#### **Assessment Guidelines:**

The objective of this indicator is to *explain* the effects of moving air on objects; therefore, the primary focus of assessment should be to construct a cause-and-effect model of the various ways that objects are affected by moving air. However, appropriate assessments should also require students to *recall* objects that will move when they interact with air; or *exemplify* ways that air moves and affects objects.